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REMARKS

Claims 4, 5 and 8 through 17 are pending in this Application. New claims 16 and 17 have been added, claims 4, 5 and 8 through 12 and 14 amended, and claims 1 through 3, 6 and 7 cancelled. Care has been exercised to avoid the introduction of new matter. Applicants would note that new claim 16 is basically a combination of original claims 1 through 3, 6 and 7.

Applicants submit that the present Amendment does not generate any new matter issue.

Priority Issue

The Examiner required Applicants to submit evidence to prove copendency of the international application with the U.S. National phase application. Applicants would note that copendency was stated in the Declaration filed with the present Application.

At any rate, submitted herewith are copies of Form PCT/IPEA/402 (Exhibit A) and Form PCT/IB/332 (Exhibit B) pursuant to MPEP Section 1895.

Claims 1 through 33 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102 for lack of novelty as evidenced by WO99/40037 issued to Onishi (Onishi).

In the statement of the rejection the Examiner did not rely on the actually applied reference but upon a U.S. Patent No. 6,474,108, asserting the actually applied reference discloses a method corresponding to that claimed. This rejection is traversed.

Initially, Applicants will treat this rejection as though applied against claim 16, since claim 16 replaced claim 1.

Firstly, the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences has consistently held that an English language translation of the actual document relied upon must be made of record. Ex

parte Bonfils, 64 USPQ2d 1456 (BPAI 2003); Ex parte Gavin, 62 USPQ2d 1680 (BPAI 2001); Ex parte Jones, 62 USPQ2d 1206 (BPAI 2001). Moreover, Onishi does not disclose or suggest the claimed invention.

The factual determination of lack of novelty under 35 U.S.C. §102 requires the identical disclosure in a single reference of each element of a claimed invention, such that the identically claimed invention is placed into the recognized possession of one having ordinary skill in the art. Dayco Prods., Inc. v. Total Containment, Inc. 329 F.3d 1358 (Fed. Cir. 2003); Crown Operations International Ltd. v. Solutia Inc., 289 F.3d 1367, 62 USPQ2d 1917 (Fed. Cir. 2002). In rejecting a claim under 35 U.S.C. §102, the Examiner is required to specifically identify wherein an applied reference discloses each and every feature of a claimed invention. In re Rijckaert, 9 F.3d 1531, 28 USPQ2d 1955 (Fed. Cir. 1993); Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist & Derrick Co., 730 F.2d 1452, 221 USPQ 481 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Moreover, there is a fundamental difference between the claimed method and the methodology of Onishi that scotches the factual determination that Onishi discloses a method of making a preform identically corresponding to that claimed.

Specifically, the claimed invention is directed to a method for fabricating a preform whose ellipticity caused by deformations of glass regions is reduced. To obtain such a desirable preform, the claimed method provides a thick glass region at least at an inner part of the cladding by dividing the collapsing step into two or more steps. In accordance with the claimed invention, the relationship of the outer diameter to the core at the end of the first collapsing step is specified, as are the amount of elongation during the first elongation step and the amount of etching. These limitations are neither disclosed nor suggested by Onishi. Indeed, the setting of the outer diameter rates between glass regions in the preform is extremely important and

functionally significant as disclosed at page 5 of the written description of the specification, lines 6 through 14.

On the other hand, Onishi discloses a method of making a preform for confining the spread of F-dopant to be added to a center portion thereof. Onishi's method includes a single collapsing step. Accordingly, Onishi neither discloses nor suggests forming a structure for reducing the ellipticity of an optical fiber.

The above argued differences in manipulative steps between the claimed method and the Onishi's method undermine the factual determination that Onishi discloses a method identically corresponding to that claimed. *Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. v. Johnson & Johnson Orthopaedics Inc.*, 976 F.2d 1559, 24 USPQ2d 1321 (Fed. Cir. 1992); Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible Inc., 793 F.2d 1565, 230 USPQ 81 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Applicants, therefore, submit that the imposed rejection of claims 1 through 33 under 35 U.S.C. §102 for lack of novelty as evidenced by Onishi is not factually viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

Claims 1, 2 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 for lack of novelty as evidenced by Hiroo 62-167235(Hiroo).

In the statement of the rejection the Examiner determined that Hiroo discloses a method corresponding to that claimed. This rejection is traversed.

Applicants will also treat this rejection as though applied against **claim 16**, which replaced claim 1. As previously stressed, the factual determination of lack of novelty under 35 U.S.C. 102 requires the identical disclosure in a single reference of each element of the claimed invention such that the identically claimed invention is placed into the recognized possession of one having ordinary skill in the art. *Dayco Prods., Inc. v. Total Containment, Inc., supra.*;

Crown Operations International Ltd. v. Solutia Inc., supra. There are fundamental differences between the claimed method and Hiroo's method that scotch the factual determination that Hiroo discloses a method identically corresponding to that claimed.

Applicants submit herewith an English language translation of the relevant portions of Hiroo as Exhibit C.¹ As previously mentioned, the claimed invention is directed to a fabrication method for a preform whose ellipticity caused by deformations of glass regions is reduced or made smaller. Thus, in accordance with the present invention, a thick glass region is provided at least at an inner part of the cladding by conducting at least two collapsing steps. In this way the outer diameter rates between the glass regions in a preform become significant. Claim 16 species the relationship of the outer diameter to the core at the end of the first collapsing step, as well as the amount of elongation during the first elongation step and the amount of etching-functionally significant limitations.

On the other hand, Hiroo seeks to reduce the OH-radical contained in a thick outer region, constituting a cladding portion after drawing, of the preform for a dispersion compensating optical fiber. Since Hiroo's objective is clearly different from that of the claimed invention, diameter ratios between glass regions in Hiroo's preform are different from those of the claimed invention.

As mentioned above, Applicants have enclosed an English language translation of the relevant portions of Hiroo (Exhibit C). It should be noted that according to the claimed method, the first elongating step is conducted until the collapsed body has an outer diameter, after elongation, of one half or less of that before elongation (page 6, last line through page 7, line 11). This ratio (0.5 = 1/2) is clearly smaller than that (0.58 = 11 mm/19 mm) of Hiroo's preform.

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Should the Examiner maintain this rejection predicated upon Hiroo, the Examiner is requested to provide a complete English language translation of this reference as courteously offered.

Since the elongation step in accordance with the claimed invention is conducted at a added elongation ratio greater than that of Hiroo's elongation step, more OH-radicals are contained in the outer peripheral portion of the first collapsed body vis-à-vis Hiroo's preform. In other words, the etching step must etch the outer peripheral portion of the first collapsed body, obtained by the first step, at a thickness of 1.0mm to 2.5mm vis-à-vis Hiroo who etches the first composite body at a thickness of 0.75mm(=(11mm-9.5mm)/2). This difference is believed to occur due to the difference between the objectives of the claimed invention vis-à-vis Hiroo's objective. Accordingly, the outer diameters of the glass region and the preform as recited in the claimed method cannot be achieved by Hiroo. (Exhibit C).

The above argued differences in manipulative steps between the claimed method and the methodology of Hiroo undermine the factual determination that Hiroo discloses a method identically corresponding to that claimed. *Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. v. Johnson & Johnson Orthopaedics Inc., supra; Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible Inc., supra.* Applicants, therefore, submit that the imposed rejection of claims 1, 2 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102 for lack of novelty as evidenced by Hiroo is not factually viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

Claims 3 through 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo.

Claims 10 and 15 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo in view of Berkey.

Claims 12 through 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo in view of Kyoto et al.

The above rejections under 35 U.S.C. 103 are traversed. Specifically, claims 3 through 10 and 12 through 15 depend from independent claim 16. Applicants incorporate herein the arguments previously advanced in traversing the imposed rejection of claim 1 (treated as a rejection of claim 16) under 35 U.S.C. 102 for lack of novelty as evidenced by Hiroo. The Examiner's additional comments and secondary references do not cure the argued deficiencies of Hiroo. As previously argued, the parameters for the etching step, i.e., the thickness of the outer peripheral portion of the first collapsed body etched to 1.0 to 2.5mm are not achievable by Hiroo, because of the objective of Hiroo in reducing the OH-radical in the thick outer region. Claim 17 depends from claim 16 and, hence, is free of the applied prior art.

Applicants, therefore, submit the imposed rejections of claims 3 through 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo, of claims 10 and 15 under 35 U.S.C. for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo in view of Berkey, and of claims 12 through 14 under 35 U.S.C. 103 for obviousness predicated upon Hiroo in view of Kyoto are not factually or legally viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

Claims 11 and 14 were rejected under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112.

In the statement of the rejection the Examiner asserted that proper Markush groupings were not employed. This rejection is traversed.

Initially, the issue generated by rejection under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 is whether one having ordinary skill in the art would have been able to understand the scope of the claimed invention when reasonably interpreted in light of and consistent with the written description of the specification. *Miles Laboratories, Inc. v. Shandon, Inc., 997 F.2d 870, 27 USPQ2d 1123 (Fed. Cir. 1993).* It is not apparent why one having ordinary skill in the art would

not have been able to understand the alternative language set forth in claims 11 and 14. In this respect, Applicants would stress that the use of alternative expressions does not automatically render a claimed invention indefinite. Ex parte Cordova, 10 USPQ2d 1949 (BPAI 1987); Ex parte Head, 214 USPQ 551 (Bd.App. 1981).

At any rate, claims 11 and 14 have been amended to employ conventional Markush terminology thereby overcoming the stated basis for the rejection.

Applicants, therefore, submit that the imposed rejection of claims 11 and 14 under the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112 is not legally viable and, hence, solicit withdrawal thereof.

New claim 16 and 17

The arguments previously advanced in traversing the imposed rejections of claim 1 were directed to the limitations present in claim 16. Specifically, new claim 16 sets forth parameters for the collapsing step and etching step which are neither disclosed nor suggested by the applied references, including Hiroo.

Based upon the foregoing it should be apparent that the imposed rejections have been overcome and that all pending claims are in condition for immediate allowance. Favorable consideration is, therefore, respectfully solicited.

To the extent necessary, a petition for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. 1.136 is hereby made. Please charge any shortage in fees due in connection with the filing of this paper, including extension of time fees, to Deposit Account 500417 and please credit any excess fees to such deposit account.

Respectfully submitted,

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特許協力条約

日本国特許庁(国際予備審査機関) 発信人 P 出願人代理人 長谷川 芳樹 RECEIVE '00.5,17殿 国際予備審查請求書 あて名 SOEI の受理通知書 〒104-0061 東京都中央区銀座2丁目6番12号 天倉本 館 創英国際特許法律事務所 (法施行規則第54条第1項) [PCT規則59.3(e)及び61.1(b)第1文、 PCT/JP99/06046 PE402 実施細則601(a)] 発送日(日.月.年) 16.05.00 出願人又は代理人 SEI99-44PCT の書類記号 工 要な 通知 国際出願番号 国際出願日(日.月.年) 優先日(日.月.年) PCT/JP99/06046 29. 10. 99 29.10.98 出願人(氏名又は名称) 住友電気工業株式会社 1. 国際予備審査機関は、国際出願の国際予備審査請求書を次の日に受理したことを通知する。 28日04月00年 2. この受理の日は次に示す日である。 管轄する国際予備審査機関が国際予備審査請求書を受理した日 (PCT規則61.1(b)) 管轄する国際予備審査機関に代わって国際予備審査請求書を受理した日 (PCT規則59.3(e)) 国際予備審査請求書の手続き補完書を管轄する国際予備審査機関が受理した日 受理の日は、優先日から19箇月が経過している。 国際予備審査請求書に記載した選択国の国内段階開始時期の優先日から30箇月まで(遅い官庁が (注意) ある)の効果はない。(PCT第39条(1))したがって、国内段階移行の手続きは、優先日から 20箇月以内(遅い官庁がある)に行わなければならない。(PCT第22条) 詳細については、PCT出願人の手引き・第11巻」を参照すること。 この内容は、口頭又は電話により次の日に行った連絡を確認するためのものである。 4. 上記の3に該当する場合に、この通知書の写しは国際事務局に送付した。 名称及びあて名 権限のある職員

日本国特許庁 (IPEA/JP)

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様式PCT/IPEA/402)(1998年7月)

特許庁長官

PATENT COOPERATION TREAT

PCT

INFORMATION CONCERNING ELECTED OFFICES NOTIFIED OF THEIR ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.3)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU RECEIVED To: JUN 12 2000 HASEGAWA, Yoshiki Soei Patent and Law Firm Okura-Honkan 6-12, Ginza 2-chome Chuo-ku Tokyo 104-0061 **JAPON**

Date of mailing (day/month/year)

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Applicant

SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, LTD. et al

1. The applicant is hereby informed that the International Bureau has, according to Article 31(7), notified each of the following Offices of its election:

EP :AT,BE,CH,CY,DE,DK,ES,FI,FR,GB,GR,IE,IT,LU,MC,NL,PT,SE National :CA,JF,US

2. The following Offices have walved the requirement for the notification of their election; the notification will be sent to them by the International Bureau only upon their request:

None

3. The applicant is reminded that he must enter the "national phase" before the expiration of 30 months from the priority date before each of the Offices listed above. This must be done by paying the national fee(s) and furnishing, if prescribed, a translation of the international application (Article 39(1)(a)), as well as, where applicable, by furnishing a translation of any annexes of the international preliminary examination report (Article 36(3)(b) and Rule 74.1).

Some offices have fixed time limits expiring later than the above-mentioned time limit. For detailed information about the applicable time limits and the acts to be performed upon entry into the national phase before a particular Office, see Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

The entry into the European regional phase is postponed until 31 months from the priority date for all States designated for the purposes of obtaining a European patent.

The International Bureau of WIPO 34. chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

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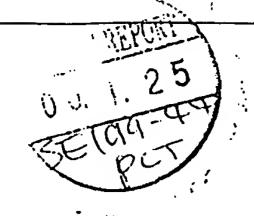
(54) PRODUCTION OF BASE MATERIAL FOR OPTICAL FIBER

(57) Abstract

PURPOSE: To obtain the titled base material with low loss by inserting a glass rod for a core into the glass tube for the first clad, integrating both materials on heating, chemically grinding the outer peripheral part with an HF soln., inserting the integrated material into a glass tube for the second clad, and integrating the materials on heating.

CONSTITUTION: The glass rod for a core is inserted into the glass tube for the first clad, and both materials are integrated to make the first composite. Then the first composite is drawn, as required, the outer peripheral part is chemically ground with an HF soln., and an OH group-mixed layer generated by the heating with a burner is removed. Then the first composite is inserted into the glass tube for the second clad, and both materials are Integrated to make the second composite consisting of the first clad part and the second clad part. Consequently, a dispersed shift single-mode fiber, etc., with low loss and having a thick-walled clad can be easily produced.

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19 日本国特許庁(JP)

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光ファイバ用母材の製造方法 ②発明の名称

> 创符 類 昭61-8376

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鄋

1 発明の名称

光ファイパ用母材の製造方法

2 特許額求の範囲

- コア用ガラス棒を無1クラッド用ガラス管 内に挿入し設コア用ガラス磁と弦第1クラッ ド用ガラス智を加熱一体化することによりコ アとコアを取り貼む第1クラッドからなる第 1の複合体を作製し必要に応じて政第1の複 合体を延伸したのち数第1の複合体の外周部 をHF谷社にて化学研解し、しかるのちに数 **44.1 の 複合 体 を 第 2 クラッド用 ガラス 管内 に** 挿入し加熱一体化することによりコア部と第 1 クラッド部と第 1 クラッド部を取り組む第 2 クラッド部からたる棋 2 の複合体を作製す る工程を有することを特徴とする光ファイバ 用母材の段造方法。
- (2) コア用ガラス海がゲルマニウムを含む石英 ガラス、解しクラッド用ガラス曾及び第2ク ラッド用ガラス質が非常を含む石英ガラスか

らなるものである特許請求範囲第山頂配配の 光ファイバ用母材の製造方法。

- コア用ガラス梅が、VAD法で作製したガ ラス棒を賃気炉を用いて加熱し延伸したもの である特許請求範囲第(1) 項又は第(2) 項に記載 される光ファイバ用母材の製造方法。
- (4) 第1クラッド用もしくは第2クラッド用が ラス管がVAD 法で作製したガラス輝を超音 放穿孔板でパイプ化し要に応じて所定係に延 伸したものである特許研求範囲第411ないし第 ③ 項のいずれかに記むされる光ファイバ用母 材の製造方法。
- (5) 第1の複合体をHP溶板で化学研磨したの ちブラズマ火炎により第1の複合体製面を平 帝化する特許請求範囲第(I) たいし第(I) 項のい ずれかに記むされる光ファイバ用母材の製造 方法。
- (6) コア用ガラス松を抑入する前に第1クラッ ド用ガラス管内部に少たくとも弗化物ガスを 含むガスを流しつつ外部より第1クラッド用

待開昭62-167235(2)

ガラス管を加熱し無!クラッド用ガラス管内 壁を平滑化する特許研求範囲第(I)をいし期(6) 項のいずれかに記載される光ファイバ用母材 の製造方法。

(7)

第1の複合体を挿入する前に第2クラッド
用ガラス管内部に少なくとも弗化物ガスを含
むガスを促しつつ外部より第2クラッド用ガラス管を加熱し第2クラッド用ガラス管内監
を平滑化する特許構求範囲第(i)ないし第(7)項
に記載される光ファイベ用母材の製造方法。
5発明の詳細な説明

[遊菜上の利用分野]

本発明は光ファイパ用母材の製造方法に関し、 特にシングルモード光ファイパ用母材の製造方 法に関するものである。

〔従来の技術〕

光ファイバ用母材、特に石英ガラス系光ファイバ用母材の製造方法として、従来よりコアと なる石英を主成分とするガラス輝を数コアより 個折率の低いクラッド部となる石英系ガラス管

有量を数10 ppb 程度に低酸しておく必要がある。さらに、石英系光ファイベの最低損失を被せる 1.5 5 μm 付近に等分散をシフト・シャクルモードファイベ(分散シフト・シャクルモードファイベ)の場合は、クラッドで(かって)の光の電路界分布のしみ出しがさらったますの 8 倍径以上に違するクランドで 1 で 0 H 含有量を低減しておく必要がある。

[発明が解決しようとする問題点]

ロッドインチューブ法を用いてシングルモード光ファイバ用母材を作製する缺には、 0 H 芸が十分に低波されたコア用ガラス神を、やはり 0 H 芸が十分に低波されたクラッド用ガラス管 内に冲入し、かつ、コア用ガラス神とクラッド 用ガラス管の間頭に要留する H₂0 成分を強力低波した状態で加熱一体化を行う必要がある。

しかしたがら、この祭、は・水君パーナーのようにH20 成分が多位に含まれる雰囲気を有する加熱源を用いて、クラッド用ガラス質の外局部より加熱し一体化を行うと、クラッド用ガラ

内に「日本では、 の大いは、 の大いには、 のでは、 のでは

例えば、現在一般的に用いられている 1.5 μm 帝用シングルモードファイパの標準的な解造は、 コア径 7 ~ 9 μm、コアとクランドの比屈折率 意 が 0.2 5 ~ 0.3 0 %であるが、 この時、 0 H 苺 による損失増加を十分に低く抑えるには、 コア 径の 4 ~ 5 倍径に避するクランド部まで 0 H 含

本発明は上記の困難を解決し、十分低損失な シングルモードファイバさらには分散シフトシ ングルモードファイバをもロッドインチューブ 生にて作製できる新規な万法を提供せんとする ものである。

[間組点を解決するための手段]

特開昭62-167235(3)

[作用]

本発明は、OH 基が十分に低波された十分に 厚いクラッド層をコアの周囲に形成するにあた り、前述した内厚の厚いクラッド用ガラス管内 にコア用ガラスቝを挿入し加熱一体化する困難 な方法に代り、加熱一体化の容易な比較的内厚 の厚い第1のクラッド用ガラス管内にコア用が ラス棒を挿入一体化し、コアとこれを取り囲む

さた、コアやクランド用ガラス管は当然OH 著含有量の極めて少ないものが必要であるが、 V A D 法により作製されたガラス母初はOH ので、V A D 法ををめて低くできるので、V A D 法をを 用しコア用ガラスねやクランド用ガラス存在の がすることが好ましい。V A D 法ではの ガラス母として、所定後に延伸する際にはOH あったになった。 がので、これをコア用が ラス梅として、所定後に延伸する際にはOH あったになった。

本発明は、好に O H 基合有量の十分低いクラッド目がより厚く必要とされる、分散シフト型シングルモードファイバ用母材の製造に用いて効果がより大きい。

ところで、分散シフト型シングルモードファイベでは、コアとクラッド間の比屈折率差を通常の 1.5 μm 帝 シングルモードファイベより大

混入の恐れのない電気炉を用いて延伸することが好ましい。また、クラッド用ガラス管は、 V A D 法で作製した円柱状ガラス母材に超音波 穿孔機を用いて穴をあけ、必要に応じて所定色 に延伸することにより作製することができる。

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体表面を加熱し平角化することが好ましい。また第1クラッド用ガラス智及び第2クラッド用ガラス智及の第2クラッド用ガラス智内監に凹凸や傷がある場合にはり加熱一体化長、内部に挿したコア用ガラスや中年・の役合体との界面に気泡が発生したカーンには、第1クラッド用ガラス管内部に対象であるとともに平角化することができる。

[寒施例]

夹 施 例 1

① コア用ガラス篠の作製

V A D 法により第2回に示す風折率分布を有

果第1クラッドパイプの内径は約6mmとなった。

③ 第1の複合体の形成

①で作製したコア用ガラス体を、②で作製した第1クラッド用ガラス管内に挿入し、外部より取・水器パーナーで加熱しつつ両者を一体化させた。その結果、第4図に示す配折率分布を有する外径19年の第1の複合体が形成された。④ 第1の複合体の外間部の化学研E

③で作製した第1の複合体を酸・水梨パーナーにより加熱し外径11mmになるまで延伸した。この第1の複合体をHP25重量が浴放中に24時間受し、外径9.5 mmになるまで化学研覧するととにより、第1の複合体の外周部の酸・水ポパーナー加熱による0H哲温入店を完全に除去した。

⑤ 第2クラッド用ガラス質の作製

②で用いたものと同様の弗索を含む 8102 1 ラス母材の中央に直径 1 2 mmの穴を超音放穿孔 故によりあけたのち敬・水器パーナー加熱により外径 2 5 mm 内径 6.7 mm になるまで延伸した。

② 第1クラッド用パイプの作数

さらに本ガラス管内に SR₆ 2 0 0 & / 分、SOC 2 2 0 0 cc / 分を流しつつ外部より殴・水素パーナーにより加熱しガラス管内面をエッチングしつつ平滑化するとともに、内面に付着しているH₂O 成分を除去した。この結果第1クラッドガラス管の内径は12 m となつた。

③ 第2の複合体の形成

③で化学研磨を施した第1の複合体(外径 25 mm)を⑤で作型した第2クラッド用ガラス管内に挿入し取・水器パーナーにより外部より加熱することにより両者を一体化させた。その結果第5四に示す屈折率分布を有する外径 2 3.8 mm の第2の複合体が形成された。

① 級引用ブリフォーム化及び級引後の特性
①~③により形成した第2の複合体外周部に
ガラス酸粒子を堆積させたのちとを含む雰囲気
中で路接することにより第1図に示す屈折率分
布を有する分散シフト型シングルモードファイ
パ用母材を得た 第1図にかいて A はコ ア、 B
は第1クラッド、 C は 第2クラッドをあらわし、

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ュ・ b、 o は夫々 A、 B、 C の係方向及さで b / a = 2 2 であつた。数母材を所定係に傾し級引用ブリフォームとしたのち 1 2 5 да にお引し分散シフト型シングルモードファイバを存た。本ファイバのカントオフ破役は 0.9 8 да 等分数数長は 1.5 4 да であつた。改取ピークは 1.5 d 8/ a で で の の 任 吸取 ピークは 0.2 5 d 8/ a で あり比較的低損失な分散シフトの 48/ a で あり比較的低損失な分散シフトの 2 施例 2

熱ではクラッド用ガラス管が内部まで十分に加 然されず表面のみ加熱が進み、接面のガラスが 蒸発していくだけで一体化ができなかつた。 〔発明の効果〕

以上の説明かよび実施例・比較例の結果から明らかなように、本発明は従来のロッドインチュープ法では困難であつた、十分低損失なシングルモードファイベ、特にクラッドの内容の大きい分散シフトシングルモードファイベにかいても低損失なものを製造可能とした、優れた方法である。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1回ないし年5回は、いずれも屈折率分布を示す回であつて、第1回は実施例1にて得られた平発明の分散シフト型シングルモードファイバ用母材、

第2図は実施例1のコア用ガラス擬作数に用いたGeO2 を含むSiO2 ガラス母材、

類3四位突施的1の第1クラッド用パイプ作製に用いた非数を含む SLO2 ガラス母材、

表面の平滑化によりブリフォーム内の数少気 おがなくなり、気心に起因する構造不完全損失が 低級できたものと考えられる。

比较例 1

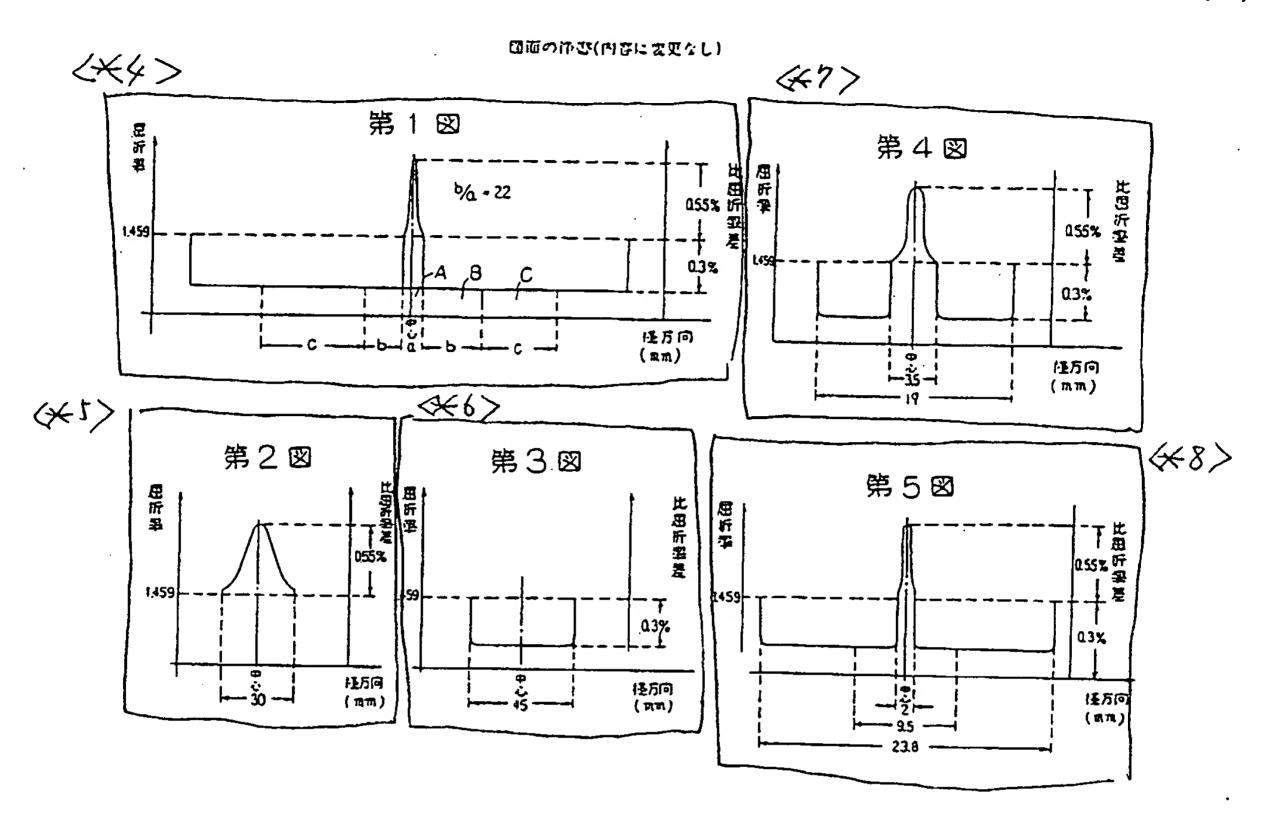
比較例 2

実施例1で作製したものと同じコア用ガラス 毎を用い、クラッド用ガラスパイプとして外径 3 2 mm、内径 5 mm の弗無を含有する石英ガラス 管を用いて、両者を加熱一体化し、十分を厚 を有するクラッド層を1回の加熱一体化を しようと試みたが、敵・水気パーナーによる

第4回は実施例1で作製した第1の複合体、 第5回は実施例1で作製した第2の複合体、 の屈折革分布を示す。

代理人 內田 明代理人 获原 无一

符開昭62-167235(6)



第1頁の続き ②発明者田中豪太郎 横浜市戸塚区田谷町1番地 住友電気工業株式会社横浜製作所内

-/-

特開昭62-167235(フ)

手 続 前 正 俳 (方式)

60110 6 1 /р. 4 / Д 1 1/1

符許庁民官 早 貫 道 郎 般

1. 事件の表示

昭和 6 1 年特許顯常 8 8 7 6 号

- 2. 発明の名称 光ファイバ用母材の製造方法
- 3. 細正をする省 事件との関係 特許出類人
 - UE # 大阪市東区北浜5丁目15番地

(213) 住皮证気工業株式会社

4. 代 思 人

lii 所 東京都港区院ノ門一丁目16番2号 **虎ノ門手代田ビル 電話 (504) L 8 9 4 番**

R: K

非珠七 (7179) 内

(R\$25) 5. 湖正命令の日付 昭和61年3月3日 (発送日:昭和61年3月25日)

6 ・ 厢正により増加する発明の数 ナン

61. 4. 1 生纪念三二

ug

7. 補正の対象

X

B組正の内容

図面を別紙のとかり間正する。

2. 忍付害類の目録

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[Effect] .

In order to form around a core a sufficiently thick cladding layer in which a OH-radical content is sufficiently reduced in contrast with a complicated method of inserting a core glass rod into a thick cladding glass pipe and collapsing these, the present invention provides a method comprising the steps of: integrally inserting a core glass rod into a first cladding glass pipe whose thickness is comparatively thin so as to make the collapse process become easy; forming a first composite body having the core and the first cladding; after this , removing the outer periphery of the first composite body, in which the OH-radicals are interfused at the time of collapse process, by means of chemical abrasion with an HF solution; inserting the first composite body into a second cladding pipe; and forming a second composite body by collapse process, the second composite body having the core, the first composite body and the second cladding surrounding the first cladding. Consequently, if the OH-radical content in the first cladding glass pipe and in the second cladding glass pipe is sufficiently lowered, it is possible to form around the core a sufficiently thick cladding layer with a decreased OH-radical content.

The present invention is especially effective in the manufacture of preforms for dispersion-shifted single mode fiber, which require thicker cladding layers with sufficiently low OH-radical content in particular.

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[Embodiments]

The present invention will be explained by means of the embodiments below while referring to the accompanying drawings. Regarding to the vertical axis of each of the Figs. 1 through 5, the refractive index 1.459 indicates the refractive index of pure silica, and the relative refractive index difference (%) is represented with reference to the refractive index of pure silica. In addition, in each figure, the horizontal axis indicates the length (mm) in the diameter direction.

Embodiment 1

- (1) Manufacture of the core glass rod
- By VAD method, a SiO₂ glass preform with a diameter of 30 mm which contains GeO₂ and which has the refractive index profile shown in Fig. 2 was obtained. The OH-radical content of the obtained preform was estimated to be several ppm based on the loss data of a GI-type fiber having a core of a preform manufactured in the same manner. A core glass rod was obtained by elongating the preform to a diameter of 3.5 mm while being placed in an electric furnace at 1800°C.
- (2) Manufacture of the first cladding pipe By VAD method, a SiO₂ glass preform with a

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diameter of 45 mm which contains fluorine and which has the refractive index profile shown in Fig. 3 was The OH-radical content of the otained obtained. preform was estimated to be below the detection limit (0.5)ppm) upon measurement using an infrared spectrometer. After a hole with a diameter of 8 mm was drilled in the center of the preform using an ultrasonic drill, and a first cladding glass pipe was obtained by elongating the preform under heating by an oxygen-hydrogen burner down to its outer diameter of 20 mm and its inner diameter of about 3.5 mm to By flowing SF₆ gas with 200 cc/minute and obtain. SOCl₂ gas with 200 cc/minute into the obtained glass pipe while heating the outer periphery thereof by the oxygen-hydrogen burner, the removing for the ${\rm H}_2{\rm O}$ component adhering on the inner wall of the glass pipe was completed together with the etching and smoothing for the inner wall of the glass pipe. As a result, the inner diameter of the obtained first cladding pipe became about 6 mm.

(3) Formation of the first composite body

The core glass rod manufactured in the process (1) was inserted into the first cladding glass pipe manufactured in the process (2), and both were collapsed together by heating from the outside by means of the oxygen-hydrogen burner. As a result, a first

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composite having an outer diameter of 19 mm and the refractive index profile shown in Fig. 4 was formed.

(4) Chemical abrasion of the outer periphery of the first composite body

The first composite manufactured in the process (3) elongated was under heating using oxygen-hydrogen burner down to an outer diameter of The elongated first composite was chemically abraded by immersion a HF solution with 25 wt% for 24 hours down to an outer diameter of 9.5 mm, and thereby the OH-radical interfused layer due to the oxygen-hydrogenburnerheatingwascompletelyremoved from the outer periphery of the first composite body.

A hole with a diameter of 12 mm was drilled in the center of a SiO₂ glass preform equal to that used in the process (2), containing fluorine, by means of an ultrasonic drill, then it was elongated under heating by an oxygen-hydrogen burner down to an outer diameter of 25 mm and an inner diameter of 6.7 mm. By flowing SF₆ gas with 200 cc/minute and SOCl₂ gas with 200 cc/minute into the glass pipe while heating the outer periphery thereof by the oxygen-hydrogen burner, the removing for the H₂O component adhering on the inner wall of the glass pipe was completed together with the etching and smoothing for the inner

wall of the glasspipe. As a result, the inner diameter of the obtained first cladding pipe became about 12 mm.

- (6) Formation of the second composite body
- The first composite body (outer diameter of 9.5 mm) chemically abraded in the process (4) was inserted into the second cladding glass pipe manufactured in the process (5), and both were collapsed together by heatingfrom the outside by means of the oxygen-hydrogen burner. As a result, a second composite body having an outer diameter of 23.8 mm and the refractive index profile shown in Fig. 5 was formed.
 - (7) Formation of a perform for drawing and properties . after drawing
- A preform for dispersion-shifted single mode fiber having the refractive index profile shown in Fig. 1 was obtained by: depositing glass particles onto the outer surface of the second composite body formed in the process (1) through (6); and sintering the obtained one in an atmosphere containing F.

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4. Brief description of the drawings

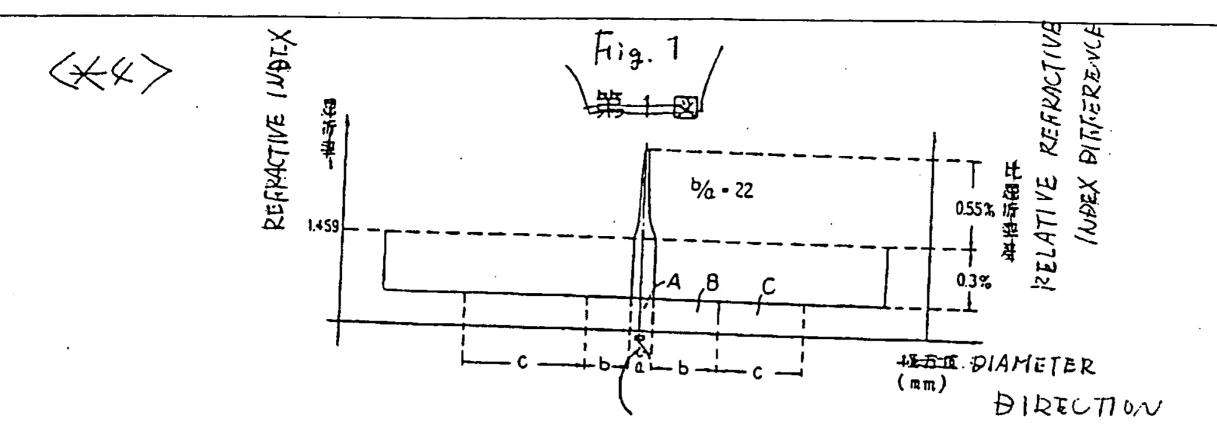
Figs. 1 through 5 are all views showing refractive index profiles; Fig. 1 shows the refractive index profile of the preform for a dispersion-shifted single mode fiber according to the present invention obtained in Embodiment 1;

Fig. 2 shows the refractive index profile of an SiO_2 glass preform containing GeO_2 used in the manufacture of the core glass rod in Embodiment 1;

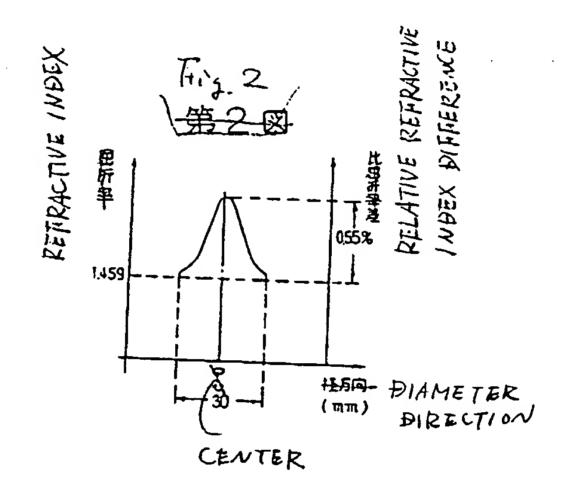
Fig. 3 shows the refractive index profile of an SiO_2 glass preform containing fluorine used in the manufacture of the first cladding pipe in Embodiment 1;

Fig. 4 shows the first composite bodymanufactured in Embodiment 1; and

Fig. 5 shows the second composite body manufactured in Embodiment 1.

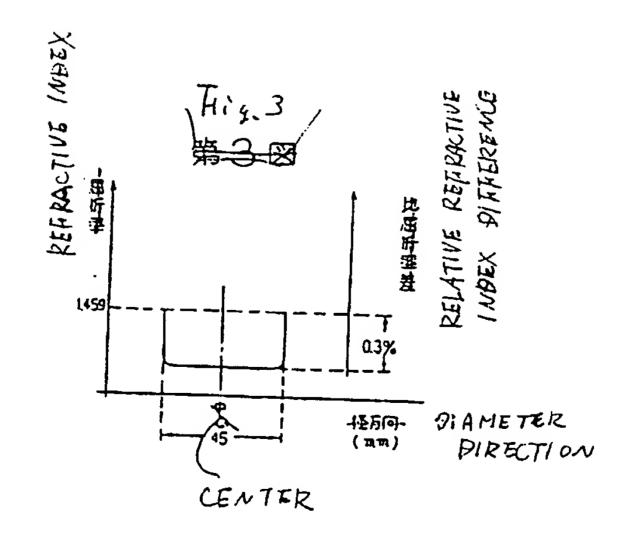


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